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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing promptly and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
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LAW CARDS AND CIRCULARS,
POINTS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THANKSGIVING.

Welcome, thou grand old Feast-day!
Again thou russet fields
Lie idle in the soft, gray light,
Shorn of their splendid yields;
Again the lanes have glimmered
With farewell golden-rod,
And gentian fringes closed above
The tinted olive sod.

But thou, O grand old Feast-day,
Thou hast no need of these
To draw us to thee. Though thou bring
Gray skies and leafless trees—
A hundred welcomes to thee!
No altar-fires at home,
Shine out—and kindred gather
From sea to mountain dome!

So hail thee, grand old Feast-day!
The wind-swept orchard boughs
Have flung their ruddy gold and green
Upon the earth; the mows
Are rich with grain; the furrows
Sleep 'neath the sun's veiled ray—
And all the land is glad and greets
A new Thanksgiving Day!

—*Helen Chase.*

The Lady and the Diamond.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

IT was the eve of Thanksgiving, a dark eve, too, with the rain falling in a most disagreeable drizzle. Under wraps and umbrellas people whom business called out hurried home. Some of them were laden with presents and good cheer for the feast. All were glad. Even those whose attire bespoke pinched conditions and only too little of the things that go to make life worth the living fondled closely to them some little parcel with which they would gladden their humble homes.

In the throng that wended its way down toward the Wall Street Ferry was a girl looking older than she really was, Jennie Desmond. She, too, had her little parcel with her with which she was hastening to her home on Dean street Brooklyn. She was employed in the office of a diamond merchant in Maiden lane cleaning the precious stones that ladies of wealth sent in to be brightened up for the holidays. The crush of business had been unusually great, and Jennie, who had the entire confidence of the firm, was intrusted with a magnificent pendant, the property of Mrs. Vanderpool, who resides on Fifth avenue, less than a block away from the palatial home of the Vanderbilts. The pendant had to be cleaned for a ball on Thanksgiving and Jennie had taken it with her to fix it up at home, as she had frequently done before with others of almost equal value.

She was careful in securing it to her person. She carried it on a string about her neck beneath her clothing and trudged on through the wet and mud unconscious of any impending misfortune. Indeed, the bundle under her arm, containing a small present for her mother, enlisted her attention more than did the gem she wore about her neck. She was oblivious of the jam and jostle about her. Everybody was crowding the other good-naturedly, as only an American metropolitan crowd can. At times the current in the human tide that flowed through the ferry gate lifted her almost from her feet. Still she thought only of her home and of the Thanksgiving gift for her mother. Gladness is always infectious and all-absorbing. If she was crushed and crowded and jostled it was by people who, like herself, were hurrying good-humoredly with each other in a desire to get home early and gladden their friends.

That was the scene and these the feelings about the ferry house. Just at its gates, however, two little boys were standing crying out the evening papers. They felt the pitiless, chilling rain as it beat through their scant clothing and ate its way to the very marrow in their bones. They had nothing to be thankful for. The weather was against the sale of their wares, and the only trace of sunshine in their homes must come by the pennies earned from day to day.

One of them, a pale faced lad, shivered in a corner, where he found shelter from the driving rain. He was a timid boy, known to his comrades as "Mugsy" and to a befriidden father and a little sister as Sammy Fox. His home, if a place to shelter one from the weather and a floor to lie upon could be called a home, was in a street of old, rickety tenements in Cherry street known as "Italian alley." The crowds at the ferry and their laughing faces and good-natured railery were only a mockery and a taunt to him. They were too much bent upon getting home to care to stop to buy the papers. The hours wore on and the tide had ebbed and the streets began to thin of its crowds, and only a few pennies had rewarded the efforts of the boy.

He huddled in close in the lee of the gates, but the keeper ordered him off, and as he started to go his eye fell upon a gleam of light. He had never seen anything like it before. It pleased him as a toy would. He watched his opportunity, then stole up to it silently, but as he came nearer the light seemed to fade out of it. He picked it up, took it over with him to Franklin square, and there under the lights he began to examine his find. He was pleased with its bright gleamings. It would be a toy for his sister, and he put it carefully away in his pocket. What it was he had no idea.

The night was bad for Mugsy. He had, in the parlance of the street, "been stuck" on his papers. He had not sold enough of them to even recoup himself from loss. To go home without a cent was out of the question. Mugsy had no education, but he had been born with a heart that told him his presence, though always welcome, would lend an added gloom to the already darksome home unless he brought money for bread. It would be three hungry instead of two. So long as he was out there might be some hope for earning a little. So, until nearly midnight he dodged about the streets, and then when the hour had been passed he staggered into the office of the *Press*, and down in the room where newsboys wait for the paper the lad threw himself down in a corner to sleep. The whirring of the press awoke him and he was soon out. Up town he went to Fifth avenue to catch a dime from generous givers on Thanksgiving day. In front of a window he took his stand shortly before noon.

The carriages rolled by and the little urchin, hungry and tired, was more asleep than awake. He was on the North Side when services at the Cathedral concluded and the crowds came out. He ran to cross the street to sell his papers when a carriage came rushing along. There was a cry from some people to the powdered and liveried driver, but it came too late. The boy was under the wheels. The lady, who was the only occupant of the carriage, ordered the driver to stop, and took the newsboy into the carriage. It was less than a block to her home, and thither the little fellow was taken. He was unconscious. The family physician came, and in removing the poor urchin's clothing to examine his injuries the

JENNIE'S APPEAL FOR MERCY.

bright toy he had found at the Wall Street Ferry fell out. It was a magnificent diamond pendant, and was handed to the lady of the house, who was greatly surprised, as she thought she recognized it as her own. It resembled one she had sent to her diamond cleaner in Maiden lane—was identical in every particular. It was strange. Perhaps, then, the lad was a thief, somebody said, but Mrs. Vanderpoel insisted upon the utmost attention being given him. He might be a thief, but it was Thanksgiving day.

Meantime there had been sad scenes in the home of the Desmond girl. When she reached the tenement in Dean street she felt none of the inconventences of the journey. She was wet and tired, but the little surprise she had in store for her mother made her forgetful of herself. Ten minutes nearly were spent in looking at the present and commenting upon it. Then Jennie retired to change her wet clothing. Once in her room her first thought was of Mrs. Vanderpoel's gem. She put her hand about her neck to draw it up, when, to her horror, she found that it was gone. She could not realize it at first. She examined her apparel, but as article after article was searched and no trace of the pendant was had, her alarm became intense. She hurried back to the ferry over the way she came, through the same streets and up to the very door of the store of her employer. Still she could find no trace. She made anxious inquiries at the ferry house if "anything" had been found by the employes, but received a negative answer. She did not dare tell them what it was she had lost. Up and down the street, far into the night, she walked, her eyes peering in a vain search for the gem.

All night she lay awake, and her mother shared her sorrow. The situation was one of grave moment for both. They were poor. The pendant was worth many thousands of dollars. These two facts, with the aid of the imagination of a prosecuting attorney, were all-sufficient for a conviction. The morning broke heavily for them. She did not dare tell her employer until her last resource was gone. Finally she resolved to tell the owner of the pendant and throw herself upon her mercy. Pale and trembling, she came to this city and approached the rich home. More than once she faltered at the threshold, but finally rang the bell. She implored permission to see Mrs. Vanderpoel. It was in vain for the porter to tell her to call again. She must see her, she said. Her importunities finally prevailed, and in the parlor she saw the lady. In a voice broken with sobs she told the story, and throwing herself upon her knees, piteously begged for mercy. She saw both dishonor and possibly the prison staring her in the face.

Mrs. Vanderpoel listened to the story. She asked the girl to be seated, and then sent for the physician and inquired after the boy. He was all right. He had regained consciousness. Mrs. Vanderpoel asked the girl to remain, and then went out of the room. She went to the boy. She showed him the pendant found in his pocket. His eyes brightened.

"Dat's what I got for Lena," he said; dat's Lena's."

"Who is Lena?" asked the lady.

"She's my sister what's wid dad down home."

"And where did you get this?"

"I got it down at the ferry las' night. I seen it shinin', and I kep' it for her."

"Why did you not give it to her?"

"'Cause I had no money to go home and I didn't want to. I slep' out. I didn't have no money for somethin' to eat, and I was goin' to give it to her when I sold papers and brought somethin' home for her and dad to eat."

"But how did you find it?"

"De copper he told me to git out of de corner down at de ferry, and when I didn't git he fanned me, and den I seed de t'ing shinin' and I sneaked up and collared it. Dat's all."

And the lad smiled. So too, did the lady. She went up stairs, told Jennie the story of the accidental finding, and although she cried, the girl was happy. She wanted to go home to tell her mother, but the lady would not have it so, and both Jennie and the boy had their Thanksgiving dinner at Mrs. Vanderpoel's table.

It was a happy day for more than them. A carriage rolled away from the door laden with goods, some of which went to the little home of Mugsy on Cherry street and some to that of Mrs. Desmond on Dean street, Brooklyn. Jennie's employers were not told of the accident. Through the afternoon she sat burnishing up the diamonds, and they gleamed all the more brightly at the ball in the evening from the romance connected with them.—*New York Press.*

Thanksgiving Week.

Tramp—"If that's turkey an' mince pie yer offerin' me, take it away. I've been a livin' on it till I'm sick. Ain't yer got a bit of plain, good, ole-fashioned roast beef, rare?"

Cause for Thanksgiving.

With all of her wonderful fruits, California lacks a cranberry worthy of the name. A New England tourist ordered cranberry sauce with his turkey one Thanksgiving Day at a hotel in Pasadena. An odd-looking and odder-tasting dish of stewed fruit was brought to him.

"What do you call this?" he asked the waitress, a girl from the New Hampshire mountains.

"Cranberry sauce, sir," she answered, with a fair smile of sympathy for his evident distaste.

"Cranberry sauce!" he echoed, indignantly, "that has no more the flavor of a cranberry than a peanut has of a pumpkin."

"Maybe not," she replied, demurely, "but you see it gives folks a great deal more reason to be thankful for the turkey."

Terrible Thought on Thanksgiving Eve

"Oh, Tommy! Just suppose robbers break in and run off with it!"

A Leaf's Dream.

All summer when the world was green,
And sunshine robed the sky,
I watched with fluttering heart the birds
And longed and prayed to fly.
When autumn came we all were gay
With gold and red and brown;
Bird-like I tipped the mountain top.
I flew both up and down.

I've been a leaf, and like a bird
I've learned to rise and fly.
We fluttered to the river's breast,
And dreaming there lay I.
And all my dream is full of life,
My soul by bright wings stirred,
That make a path through pathless air,
To find its mate—a bird.

—[Lillie B. Morgan in the Independent.

HUMOROUS.

Have to draw the line—Washerwoman.

Astronomers usually play star engagements.

Where rumor is afloat gossip finds smooth sailing.

As trade grows dull competition will begin to sharpen.

When a railroad cuts rates, it doesn't cut with intent to kill.

Before the Dentist's Door—"If I were only sure that the doctor was out, I would ring the bell."

It is not so destructive for robbers to go through a train as it is for a train to go through a bridge.

"And you love him still?" "Indeed I do! When he talks, I hardly know whether I love him or not."

When a man begins to show signs of becoming a crank, the indications are that he has reached a turning point in life.

He—"The money of the country seems to be all locked up." She—"I'm not surprised, for I heard it had been very tight recently."

"No," said Mr. De Windsor, "I can't afford a new suit of clothes myself; it has cost me so much for liveries for my coachman and footman."

She—"He seems a very methodical man. I suppose he understands his business thoroughly?" He—"Yes." She—"By the way, what is his business?" He—"He has none."

Dr. A. to Dr. B.—"Nice trick you have played me during my vacation. Here I turned over to you a lot of patients I have had for years, and you have cured them all up in a month."

Some men never take a joke. There was an old doctor who, when asked what was good for mosquitoes, wrote back: "How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what ails the mosquito?"

"Help! help!" shrieked a man who was struggling in the river. "Can't you swim?" asked a sympathetic individual from the shore. "Yes; I'm drowning just for fun," was the ironical reply.

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was: "I have three sons, and they have each five sisters." "Mercy!" replied the interrogator, "such a family!"

"Bob, can you tell me why I am like the moon when it is twenty-three days old?" Bob couldn't tell and the questioner explained: "Because I've passed my last quarter." A small loan was advanced immediately.

Miss Fourstairs—Why Mr. Snafflebit, what horrid racing colors you have. Why did you choose a skull as your emblem? Mr. Snafflebit—Aw—because a skull always—aw—comes in a-head, don't you know.

Young Husband—"What are you crying for, dear?" Young Wife—Fido, the naughty dog, ate up a cake I made, and—boo, ooh." Husband—"Well, no matter, darling, we can easily replace Fido."

Practical Person—"Pshaw! I hate to see newly-married people all the time spooning." A Student of Human Nature—"Oh, let them enjoy their spoons as long as they can. It is nine chances to one that they'll be knifing one another before ten years are up."

Author—"Mr. Director, may I ask as to what the committee thinks of my drama? It is perhaps accepted." "The three members of the reading committee were of the opinion that one of the three acts ought to be struck out, but each wanted to cut out a different one."

Theory and Practice.

Doctor (to brother physician)—Yes, gentlemen, the sovereign remedy for all ills is fresh air and plenty of it. People don't let enough air into their houses. Well, I must hurry; I'm on an errand.

Brother Physician—Going far?

"No, only down to the hardware store to get half a mile of weather-stripping."—[Good News.

An Immense Caravan.

An immense caravan leaves Bagamoyo shortly for the Victoria Nyanza, says the St. James's Gazette. It will include 4000 porters recruited by the notorious Sua Hajee. Fifteen hundred of these, costing $70 per head for the journey, have been engaged by the French Algerian mission to carry loads to reprovision all their stations in Central Africa.

A PANIC AVERTED.

Baring Bros. Saved From Ruin by Timely Aid.

The History of England's Greatest Private Bank.

The house of Baring Bros., one of the great financial firms of the world, has had a narrow escape from going into bankruptcy. Owing to the heavy fall in Argentine Republic securities, in which Baring Bros. were largely interested, followed by the withdrawal of over $12,000,000 which the firm held for the Russian Government, the concern, notwithstanding its enormous capital and resources, became strained and it was feared would have to go into liquidation At this juncture the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and other large European banking houses came to the relief of the Baring's and the threatened catastrophe was averted.

The news of Baring Brothers' trouble caused great excitement in the world's financial markets, and railroad and other stocks were in a drooping condition. In Wall street several failures occurred, but when it became known that the Baring's had been rescued from ruin it was felt that the worst was over and a better feeling prevailed. The London *Times*, referring to the financial situation and to the heavy losses of the Baring's, says:

"The city has passed through a crisis verging upon a panic. Such a time has not been known since the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. We rejoice that we are able to announce that the worst is over. The Bank of England has added to its historic services to the State and the commercial community by its prompt action in averting what would have been a lamentable catastrophe. The administration of the bank not only provided vast reinforcement to its stock of gold to most exceptional demands in the event of a panic, but also stepped out of the ordinary routine of business to prevent the downfall of one of the greatest and most respected English financial houses, which had for some days been in peril and which, if it had fallen, would probably have brought down in widespread ruin a large number of smaller but important firms."

In another editorial, the *Times*, referring to the meeting of prominent bankers of London, held at the Bank of England, to consider the position of the large financial house which was in peril—that of Baring Brothers—says a guarantee fund was formed and thus the difficulties of the embarrassed firm were arranged.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Baring's trouble mainly lay in its South American commitments. The sum guaranteed by those who came to the relief of the firm is $55,000,000, each firm, including the Bank of England, contributing $2,500,000. The arrangement had a reassuring effect. The Barings were helped through by the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and several London joint-stock banks.

History of the Firm.

The Baring Brothers date back over a hundred years. John Baring came from Bremen and settled in Exeter, England, early in the eighteenth century. He had four sons, two of whom, John and Francis, established the house of Baring Brothers in London in 1770. Francis was born in 1740 and died in 1810. He was elected a director of the East India Company, became a zealous supporter of Mr. Pitt's policy, and was rewarded with a baronetcy in May, 1793. His observations on the establishment of the Bank of England had great weight in the question of renewing its charter. Three of his sons—Thomas, Ashburton and Henry—were associated with the house of Baring Brothers, but Henry left and associated himself with Lord Macartney in his embassy to China. Sir Thomas, eldest son of Sir Francis, sat for two years in the House of Commons. Francis Thornhill, son of Sir Thomas, entered Parliament. He was Lord of the Treasury for four years, Secretary of the Treasury four years, Chancellor of the Exchequer two years and First Lord of the Admiralty for three years.

Alexander Ashburton Baring was born in 1774. He came to the United States when quite young, and in 1798 married the daughter of William Bingham, of Philadelphia. He returned to England, and in 1808 published a pamphlet relating to the orders in council and to the conduct of Great Britain toward the neutral commerce of America. On the death of his father in 1810 he became the head of the house of Baring and was a Member of Parliament for twenty-three years. After having been President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Ashburton. In the House of Commons he opposed the Reform bill and in the House of Lords opposed the repeal of the corn laws.

The unsettled condition of the Northeastern boundary question led Sir Robert Peel to send him on a special mission to this country, where in August, 1842, he concluded the Ashburton treaty. In England it was assailed by the Opposition, led by Lord Palmerston, and in the United States Mr. Webster was charged with having been overreached. Public opinion, however, on both sides of the water soon was that it was a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy which had embarrassed the relations of two countries for sixty years. The negotiations were facilitated by Ashburton's high character and intelligence and his excellent personal relations with Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, one of whose sons was named after him.

Baring Brothers were the financial agents for the United States Government in Europe from the close of the Revolution down to President Grant's administration.

NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-General Browne's Annual Report Filed.

Surgeon-General Browne, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, takes occasion to comment with regret upon the fact that vacancies which have existed in the Medical Corps of the Navy since the Civil War are yet unfilled, and that Congress has failed to adopt the department's suggestions looking to the improvement of the condition and pay of assistant surgeons. Although a Medical Examing Board was convened at Mare Island, Cal., only two candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons appeared, and the Board was discontinued. During the year 2937 pension cases were acted upon by the bureau, leaving 307 on hand on June 30. The number of persons examined for the naval service, including apprentice boys, in 1889 was 13,444; of this number 4832, or more than one-third, were rejected for physical disqualification. The number of patients admitted to the sick list under treatment during the year was 12,029; of this number 8102 were on vessels afloat and receiving ships, 1595 in hospitals, and 2332 at navy yards and shore stations. The total number of deaths in the Naval Service during the year was 305; of this number 111 deaths occured on vessels afloat and receiving ships, seventy at naval hospitals, and twenty-two at navy yards and shore stations. The ratio was eighteen in 1000 for the entire service.

SIX KILLED.

Desperate Fight for the Possession of a Church.

At Bostritz, Transylvania, a fight occurred between the opposing members of one of the churches in that place. The difficulty arose out of the opposition of Saxon members of the church to a recently appointed Roumanian pastor.

Upon the new priest's attempting to enter the church he was resisted by the Saxons. The friends of the priest came to his assistance and attempted to fight their way into the edifice, whereupon a fierce conflict ensued. When the battle was over it was discovered that six persons had been killed and sixteen wounded.

THE new Masonic Temple in Chicago, Ill., the corner stone of which has just been laid, will be twenty stories and 300 feet in height.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

An Abstract of Secretary Proctor's Annual Report.

In his annual report the Secretary of War renews his recommendations in regard to coast defenses. Under the Fortifications act of last session, he says, positions for forty-eight mortars in three groups of sixteen each and for three of the new long-range guns will be prepared in New York harbor; for one group of mortars and one gun in Boston harbor, and for one group of mortars and two guns in San Francisco.

In the matter of armament a fair and promising beginning has been made. The manufacture of the forgings for eight-inch, ten-inch and twelve-inch breech-loading guns by the Bethlehem Iron Works is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is expected that the contract will be completed by November, 1893. The sum appropriated will procure about sixty-one guns. The art of modern gun-making is now well inaugurated in this country.

Relative to our Northern frontier the Secretary calls attention to the treaty with Great Britain signed in 1817 which limits our navy on the great lakes to three small armed vessels. Since that time our Western country has become a vast and populous empire and the Canadian canals have been enlarged until fifty British war vessels could reach our large and defenseless lake cities. The Board of Fortifications has already recommended the construction of an elaborate system of defenses. This Secretary Proctor thinks is not necessary. He agrees with General Schofield that with land forces properly disposed we could doubtless ward off any danger from this source.

The number of desertions is steadily decreasing, owing to improvements in the condition of the service. He recommends legislation which will make it still more attractive, particularly in the direction of lessening the great difference between the relative rank and pay of non-commissioned and commissioned officers and a change in the system of promotions which will remove the opportunity for favoritism and leave promotions open to competition. A bill embodying the War Department's suggestions on the latter point will be submitted to Congress.

During the year the licenses of forty-two post-traders have been revoked, and only two new traders have been appointed, leaving the total number at present thirty-four. In the early history of the West, when military posts were generally upon the extreme frontier, post-traders were necessary. Now towns and cities have grown up in the close vicinity of posts, and it is believed to be wise policy to discontinue post-traders as rapidly as possible.

Secretary Proctor is heartily in accord with the efforts to increase the efficiency of the National Guard and to bring them into closer relations with the War Department, and recommends legislation toward that end. He also recommends a detail of seventy-five army officers to serve as military instructors in agricultural colleges and other educational institutions. No action has been taken toward procuring the pedestals for the statues of Generals Sheridan and Logan, for the reason that the character and size of the statues have not been fixed upon by the committees having the matter in charge. There is no provision for a statue of General Hancock, and the Secretary suggests that the law appropriating $40,000 for the pedestal be amended so that any balance not required for the pedestal may be applied toward the purchase of the statue. A suitable pedestal can probably be procured for about $25,000. He recommends an appropriation to effect a systematic exploration and survey of Alaska.

The estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses	$2,074,430.00
Military establishment, support of the Army and Military Academy	26,160,991.77
Public works	10,709,288.93
Miscellaneous objects	4,805,226.07
Total	$43,749,936.77

A ROTTEN BRIDGE.

A Train Makes an Awful Plunge, Killing Ten Men.

A rotten bridge at the mouth of the Kaw River, Kansas City, Mo., brought swift destruction to a freight train on the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern road at twenty-three minutes past six o'clock on a recent morning, and caused the death and serious injury of many men.

The killed are: Fred. Allen, Fred. Bell, Edward Burke, David Brown, Henry Coleman, Will. Crawford, Ralph Fay, Ellis Moore, Frank Wall, Henry Williams.

Six other passengers were desperately injured.

As the train reached the bridge the packing house whistles were blowing for the beginning of the day's work and many of the employes of those institutions took advantage of the passing train to get a free ride across the river to their place of work.

The cars passed the first span and were just entering the second when there was an awful crash which was heard for a mile, and instantly fire sprang from the submerged train and attracted people by the hundreds to the aid of the unfortunates.

The engine, tender and five freight cars went to the bottom, and then came the caboose, which stood upon the whole wreck, and from the stove, which was overturned, the fire started which soon destroyed all that appeared above the water.

Engineer Patch and Fireman Allen jumped for their lives together as the train went down, and as the engineer rose he felt the grasp of his companion on his legs holding him back. Allen had been pinned down by the wreckage and his awful struggle for life came near sacrificing his friend.

By desperate efforts Patch succeeded in kicking himself loose and came to the surface terribly injured, but alive. The rest of the train crew were saved, but many of the luckless passengers who were stealing a ride across the river went down.

Henry Williams, a colored boy who was an employe in the Armour packing house, was caught by the wreck and held just under the water, his face not being more than two inches from the surface, and in this position he drowned in sight of those who were powerless to aid.

KOCH'S CURE.

How the Lymph That Arrests Consumption is Prepared.

The *Frank Courier*, of Berlin, Germany, states that the lymph used by Professor Koch for the cure of tuberculosis is prepared in an incubating stove within a space that is hermetically sealed and sterilized and thereby rendered free from fungus. The interior of the airtight space is divided by an unglazed porcelain diaphragm into an upper and lower section. In the upper section is placed a salted meat broth in a gelatinous state, containing colonies of the tubercle germ. This mass gradually liquifies and the gelatine liquid drops slowly through the porcelain plate into the lower section. The liquid then contains all the secretory products, but is free from all living or dead germs or reproductive spores, and is the lymph as used.

By the injection of the lymph the tubercle germ is killed, and at the same time the injected particles retain sufficient strength to detach and expel the dead germs, together with the dead tissue. The reparative process ensues and healing follows.

Empress Frederick gave an audience to Professor Koch, who explained to her the results already obtained from the use of his curative lymph and the benefits he hoped would be conferred upon humanity by its general use.

Emperor William has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Professor Koch.

Three patients treated by the Koch method are reported dead. They were all in a critical condition before they received the injection.

Physicians are agreed that Dr. Koch's remedy proves effective only in the treatment of mild cases of the disease.

IT is estimated that the potato crop of Prince Edward Island will this year aggregate 10,000,000 bushels. Potatoes are now selling there at eighteen cents per bushel.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

KANSAS has 8754 miles of railroad.

THERE is a big rice crop this year.

ALASKA has a population of 35,000.

THERE are 36,000 mayors in France.

FLORIDA oranges are coming North.

GRAIN food will be scarce this winter.

THE exportation of American hogs to Mexico increases.

PENNSYLVANIA reports an unusually heavy cabbage crop.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in Hancock County, Ill.

THE potato disease was widespread in Europe this season.

THE hop crop for Oregon for 1890 is estimated at 18,000 bales.

THE United States leads the world in the production of steel rails.

SWITZERLAND has made a loan of $15,000,000 to expend in railways.

THE fall sowing of wheat is growing in favor throughout the West.

THE peasants' insurrection in the south of Russia has been suppressed.

THE Mussel Shoals Canal, in Alabama, has been formally declared open.

CABLE service has been established between New York and the Bermudas.

IT is reported that 7,970,000 bushels of 1889 wheat still remain in California.

THE potato crop in the United States this year is 100,000,000 bushels short.

FRENCH outposts in Tonquin, China, have been frequently attacked by pirates.

THE sugar cane crop in Louisiana excels any grown in that State for many years.

THE number of exiles in Siberia this year (up to October 1) amounts to 16,000 souls.

A YEAR ago there were but fifty people in Middlesborough, Ky. To day there are nearly 7000.

EXCESSIVE rains have caused serious damage to the cotton, corn and pea crops of Georgia.

THE wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas is now generally conceded to be about 90,000,000 bushels.

ENGLAND'S military garrison in Ireland is numerically stronger than the regular army of the United States.

THE Sultan of Turkey has refused his consent to the opening of a Russian national school in Constantinople.

A FINAL dividend has been declared on the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., who failed in 1879 with liabilities of $11,000,000.

CHINA has 136 telegraph stations. The system is mainly controled by the Government, and the operators are all Danes.

MOUNT ÆTNA, in Sicily, is throwing out showers of ashes, and peasants are fleeing in terror of the threatened eruption.

SIXTY years ago the aggregate wealth of the United States was less than $1,000,000,000; at present it is estimated at $55,200,000,000.

IT is proposed to establish a charity hospital in Berlin, Germany, where patients can be treated for consumption according to Professor Koch's system.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, is a wire centre, and claims to make among other things 20,000 bird cages, 25,000 rat traps, 120,000 fly traps and 360,000 sieves annually.

MISS ANNIE E. BAXTER, a candidate for County Clerk at Carthage, Mo., was elected by a majority of 600. The report of the election says that the miners in all the camps sang "Annie Rooney" all day, and ran over each other to vote for their popular young candidate.

THE first tourist hotel to be erected in Alaska will be built at Glacier Bay by a syndicate of Tacoma capitalists, who believe that Alaska is the future great summer resort for Americans, and that Glacier Bay is the most attractive place up that way that has yet been discovered.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE King of Holland is insane.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be in failing health.

AN attempt was made recently to assassinate the Sultan of Morocco.

THE deposed Emperor of Brazil has asked the Government to be allowed to return home.

THE speaker who welcomed Stanley to New York called him the "most illustrious living man."

MOLTKE'S coat-of-arms is three white doves on a silver shield. Rather inappropriate for a battle-thinker.

MISS MARY ABELL, of Baltimore, Md., daughter of the founder of the Baltimore *Sun*, will become a nun.

H. G. DULANEY, said to have been the wealthiest man in Virginia, died in Welbourn, Loudon County, Va., a few days ago.

THE Count of Paris has sent a present of $12,000 to the Pope by his daughter, the Princess Helene, who is on a visit to Rome.

GOVERNOR-ELECT RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, will be the youngest chief magistrate that commonwealth ever had. His age is thirty-three.

MRS. M. E. HOWCOTT, of New Orleans, is said to own more real estate than any other Southern woman. She possesses nearly 60,000 acres of timber lands in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, of the Standard Oil Company, has lots of fun watching his income grow. It is said to be $9,000,000 a year, or $684 an hour, night and day, every day through the year.

ROBERT BURNS WILSON, the artist and poet of Kentucky, is a native of Virginia, but the greater part of his life has been spent in the blue grass region. He is a good-looking bachelor, popular in society.

AUSTIN CORBIN owns about 21,000 acres of land in Newport, N. H. Much of it is wooded, and he is turning it into a magnificent game preserve. Moose, caribou, elk and deer of various kinds already been introduced, and recently a consignment of wild boars arrived from Germany for the park.

ISAAC BLUXOME, one of the most noted men in California history, died at his home in San Francisco recently of heart disease. He was the celebrated "No. 33," Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of 1850, of which William T. Coleman was President. Mr. Bluxome was born in New York City in 1825.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, the *Cosmopolitan's* proprietor, is several times a millionaire, and made all his money mining and ranching in Colorado. His wife is the daughter of the artist David H. Strother, better known as Porte Crayon. They have seven sons and no daughters and live in a big place at Orange, N. J.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER, editor of the *Century*, is thin and slight, with long, gray hair, a piping, reedy voice, delicate features and a manner of nervous modesty. Mr. Gilder's sanctum is the handsomest in New York. It has an open fireplace, brass and irons, with rugs, hangings, draperies and pictures in the highest style of art. It is full of greens at Christmas, of flowers at Easter. In it Mr. Gilder is altogether charming.

THIRTY KILLED.

A Terrible Railway Accident Near Salonica.

A railway train from Askub, near Salonica, on which were a large number of soldiers whose terms of service had expired, and who were on their way to their homes, was derailed. Thirty persons were killed and forty injured. The accident was caused by the washing out of the track by the recent heavy rains.

THE National Farmers' Alliance opens its annual session at Ocala, Florida, on the first Tuesday of December. The meeting will also be marked by an exposition, at which the resources of Florida and specimens of all the natural curiosities of the State will be displayed for the instruction of visitors. This exposition will remain open during sixty days.

AT Port Huron, Mich., it is said there is a scheme to cut a third tunnel under the St Clair River to Sarnia, to be used by street cars, foot passengers and wagons. The Grand Trunk will begin work on their second tunnel soon.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) Scandinavian furniture workers have organized.

MINERS are getting from $3 to $5 per day in the Gilman mines, Washington.

ALL the coal mines in the vicinity of Morris, Ill., have suspended operations.

GIRLS are given the places of finishers in an Indianapolis (Ind.) desk factory.

THE United Brotherhood now has 745 local unions and 80,460 enrolled members.

SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) unions distributed 100,000 boycott circulars in one case.

CONVICTS are being put to work at the Etna coal works, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

AN effort is being made to have a Saturday half-holiday at the mines about Streator, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA and Reading coal and iron laborers at Pottsville, Penn., struck against $1.04 a day.

CARPENTERS are scarce at Great Falls, Montana. Helena men are offered $4 and $4.50 to work there.

IN Manchester, N. H., a loom-fixer on plain work receives from $1.75 to $2 per day, and $2.25 per day on fancy work.

AT the Glasgow (Scotland) convention of seamen and dockmen it was suggested that the next strike take place in midwinter.

RICE-HARVESTING machinery is being introduced in Louisiana, where it is regarded as the beginning of an industrial revolution.

IT is said that French-Canadians at Quebec work as domestics for $3 to $6 a month; some laborers for twenty-five to forty cents a day.

EXTENSIVE strikes of shoemakers are in progress at Erfurt, Saxony, and in Pirmasens, Bavaria. Upward of 2800 persons are idle.

THE Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood has a membership of 24,000, while the younger Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen claims about 11,000 members.

MME. TSATCHEFF declares that Russia's factory operatives, male and female, sleep in the mills and cannot afford to buy feather shoes. Paper serves for stockings and shoes are of wood.

"WILLIAM, Emperor of the Workingman," was inscribed on the arch of welcome erected by the workingmen under which William II. and Emperor Franz Josef passed in entering Liepnik.

THE Brooklyn (N. Y.) Workmen's Furniture Insurance Fund has 6242 members. The Treasurer's books show total assets to the amount of $28,180.90. The value insured is given at $2,808,725.

STOLE $25,000.

The Bold, Clever Theft of a Former Bank Clerk

Moses S. Marks, who, up to a year ago, was employed at the Flour City National Bank, in Rochester, N. Y., telegraphed by the Western Union Telegraph Company's line to the National Bank of Commerce, the New York correspondent of the Flour City Bank, to send immediately $25,000 in currency. He signed the name of the cashier of the bank, William A. Waters, to the dispatch.

At 10 o'clock next morning the bank received a letter from the National Bank of Commerce saying that the money had been sent in ten and twenty dollar bills. The bank officials at once telephoned to the American Express Company to learn if the money had been received, and were informed that Marks had called at 9 o'clock and received the cash. The express company officials knew him and supposed that he was still connected with the bank.

The detective force of the city was at once put to work and every place by which he can escape from the city is being watched. He has been traced up to 9:30 o'clock, and persons have been found to whom he paid borrowed money after the robbery. Marks has been employed for a year as travelling salesman for Moore & Beirs, clothing manufacturers there. He was thought to be a model young man, although persons who ought to know say he gambled heavily of late and lived beyond his income. His employers say he must be insane, as he acted queerly for some time past.

A late dispatch from Utica, N. Y., says: Moses S. Marks, the Rochester bank thief, was captured in a fast horse in this city by Detective Cleveland, of the city police force. All the money except $550 was recovered.

WYOMING'S FIRST SENATOR

James M. Carey, Republican, Territorial Delegate in Congress.

Governor Warren delivered his address to the Wyoming State Legislature at Cheyenne. It shows that the Territorial Government turned over $94,000 to the State. The debt bequeathed by the Territory is $220,000. The Territorial Election law, which embodies secret ballot, is recommended for re-enactment.

James M. Carey was elected United States Senator for Wyoming at noon that same day. Forty-six votes were cast, Carey receiving thirty-nine, and George W. Baxter, Democrat, seven.

Carey was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1845, was educated at Union College, and was graduated by the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, being admitted to the bar in the same year. He was appointed United States Attorney for Wyoming when the Territory was organized in 1869, and two years later he resigned to accept an appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, which office he held until 1876. He was a member of the United States Centennial Commission, and was thrice elected Mayor of Cheyenne City, and has represented his Territory in Congress as a Delegate since 1884. He is interested in stock raising.

IRISH LEADERS TRIED.

Patriots O'Brien and Dillon Sentenced

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FROM COUNTRY TO CITY.

There is a strong tendency for two classes of persons to crowd towards the centers of population, the larger towns and cities. The young of the country—of the farms—are doing so to seek employment in trade, commerce and the already crowded professions. There is scarcely a city, or a town of any importance in this country but has more lawyers and doctors than are really needed, and the same is the case with the various branches of trade. Too many are engaged in every branch.

But there is another class—the poor, the dependent and shiftless—who crowd to the larger towns and cities. They know that there is generally some organized system for providing for the poor which is not as generally attended to in the rural districts. In smaller towns usually there is but scanty provisions made—the condition of the poor and their inclination to do something for themselves being known and only the worthy helped. But in the larger cities these things cannot be so well known, and the regular professional beggars know it. Hence there they go.

There are in all trades and professions some lazy, indolent and even intemperate characters, who earn but little during summer, or who use it up by dissipation. When winter appears they seek the cities, on the pretense of getting work, when they know there is not half enough work in the winter for the worthy mechanics of the city. All these circumstances are adding to the population of the cities, and it is this class which makes the loudest howls against monopolies, oppressions of the rich, and the uncharitableness of those who have worked and saved for the comfort of themselves and families.

WILL FEEL IT.

The country is feeling and will continue to feel the direful results of the late "Democratic victory." The tide of prosperity that was rising is checked. Projectors of the thousands of new industries will now refuse to complete their enterprises by investing large amounts in erecting new factories and adding new machinery when they realize that their enterprises are again threatened with the cheap labor of the old world.

The modern factory requires the investment of a large amount of capital in order that its products may be remunerative, and stable legislation that the manufacturer may be able to know all competitors in advance of placing his goods on the market. Capital is timid, and nothing will make it seek safe channels quicker than adverse legislation like that threatened by the Democracy. Therefore it can be safely said that nearly all the projected industries will be shelved and the money that was to go into them to make more employment for American labor will be placed where it will make a regular, but lower per cent profit for its owners.

It is in this way the country will feel the effects of the recent election. It will check prosperity and will clog the business channels of the Nation far more disastriously than almost anything that could have happened. It tends to destroy the confidence of the manufacturers and producers in the stability of National legislation and there will be no great expansion of producing industries.

Free trade is entirely against the laboring men. The rich, who have no patriotic ambition to aid in building up and developing the industrial interests of their own nation, desire to buy in the cheapest market and the cheapest markets are necessarily where labor receives the lowest prices.

Forty thousand Republicans stayed at home on election day in Massachusetts. The Democrats went to the polls and voted. The same ratio held good in nearly every other State.

The Democrats of Wisconsin succeeded in carrying that State by a combination with a foreign element hostile to the public school, the corner-stone of a free government.

The St. Louis *Globe* suggests James G. Blaine for the Republican candidate in 1892. The London *Times* suggests Grover Cleveland as the Democratic candidate!

It is stated that the Farmers' Alliance has lodges in thirty-five States, with a membership of 2,000,000.

Mr. Grover Cleveland is not a political economist. He is only an economistical politician.

THREE MISUSED WORDS.

There are three words very commonly misused at the present time. They are "monopoly," "trust" and "syndicate." In their proper meaning they are:

1. The word "monopoly" applies to a man or company taking control of any one article so as to control the price. Originally it meant that the government of a country took control of the supply of one article, and sold the exclusive right to handle it to some person. Were a party to buy up the whole crop of cotton for one year so as to control the market, it would be a monopoly.

2. A "trust" is different. Suppose the stockholders of all the sugar refineries in the United States put their shares of stock into the hands of certain men in trust, thus giving these men the management of all the refineries, thus stifling competition and enabling them to fix the wholesale selling price of sugar, it would be a "trust" and not a "monopoly," because there would be nothing to prevent any one who choosed from erecting refineries and going into the business.

3. A "syndicate" is simply a collective name for a number of business men banded together for a single specified object.

It is one of the boasts of this country that every native born youth who follows the plow, handles the saw and hammer, sets a stick of type or twists a brake on a freight train has a chance to become President of the United States. Of such has a majority of the Presidents been made.

A Western paper says that the drop in prices of wheat, corn and oats within ten days after an election in which the Democrats scored a 'big hit' is another significant sign of the times. It is the farmers who got this big hit.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1890

The Nation Capitol is now, and will be for a long time to come the center of political activity, and Washington news promises to be more important and interesting this winter than at any time since the war. In a little more than a week the second and final session of the Fifty-first Congress will convene and already a majority of its members are here busily engaged in conferring and determining what is best to be done with the various important questions which are to come before them and also in making political plans for the future.

Every republican is deeply interested in what will be done at this session of Congress, for its action or nonaction will to a great extent, determine which of the great political parties of the country will enter the national contest two years hence with the greatest prospect of success; it will have to decide whether the Federal election bill is to become a law or not; it will be called upon to say whether the currency of the country shall be largely increased through the free coinage of silver, as the silver men have fully determined to bring that subject up again; it will have to make the Congressional apportionment made necessary by the increase in population shown by the Eleventh census; it will have to decide whether any modifications are necessary in the new tariff law; it will in all probability be called upon for some additional reciprocity legislation in order to give the country the greatest possible benefit therefrom. And these are only a portion of the interesting questions that will be bronght before the republican majority in the present Congress for adjustment, and what is left unsettled at the expiration of the Fifty-first Congress is certain to remain in that condition until the next President and the members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress are elected.

Another thing, which will add much interest to the Washington political news of this winter is the cat and dog scramble that has begun among the democrats over the Speakership and the other officers of the next House of Representatives. This fight will be a long and bitter one and will bring out in a strong light all of the numerous factions which compose that nondescript badly commonly known as the democratic party, and it will make wounds that the most skilful surgery cannot heal before 1892. There are already about twenty candidates in the field and about one-third of them are claiming that they will be actively supported by that great democrat mogul, ex-President Cleveland. He cannot support them all, and when it is known, as it is certain to be, whether formally announced or not, which of them he really favors, look out for a free fight of the most bitter kind, and when the fight begins keep your eye on the Hill or anti-Cleveland democrats, for every one of them is provided with a weapon that is as dangerous politically as the daggers wielded by the members of the infamous Hafia are physically, and they will use them for all they are worth. This Speakership contest will also practically decide the head of the next national democratic ticket, and the moves and countermoves that will be made cannot fail to be intensely interesting.

A Letter from Mrs H. Murphy.

Editor CAROLINIAN:—Down from the mountain tops of memory comes the refrain of a song heard when a child of very few years, "Maryland, my Maryland!" Like an echo it still lingers in the records of long ago. How little did the child who listened to the song and who has remembered it so long, imagine that one day her home would be in 'Maryland, my Maryland." Yet it is to-day

I have gazed on the grandeur of Baltimore, visited churches of wonderful beauty and art galleries without number. I bow in admiration to the magnificent public buildings, beginning with the Postoffice, which an enthusiastic citizen informed me was "the finest on the earth!" But the beauty of Baltimore is the beauty of a giantess. Pretty little Norfolk, gay little Raleigh, are twenty times as fascinating to the eye because smaller! Baltimore has the beauty of a barrel of lager beer with King Gambrinus holding on to the side! Big, burly, good looking and sturdy. "No nonsense about her!" as one of Dickens characters says in the immortal "Little Dorrett."

To elucidate; step in imagination into the market any morning. There you see the ladies marketing. Like the far-famed ballad of London bridge,

"So one in rags
And some in jags,
And some in velvet gowns."

My lady has made her purchase and her coachman lifts the basket and puts it *in the roach*—'tis a fact—and if you look inside you will see the cushions covered with parcels!

The wife of the well-to-do man who does not keep a coach, may be seen carrying her own basket, often a visible tax on her strength, but "they all do it!"

It is a kind of fashion, but one that Southern ladies—and there are many here—do not patronize. The Southern lady spares a five-cent piece for some little darkey and has her market basket carried home.

The Baltimore ladies are beautiful—that is a tale twice told—but their beauty is over-rated if it means that they are prettier than the ladies of Elizabeth City, for example! Beauty is beauty everywhere, but there is more of it to the *square* in Eastern North Carolina—for I include Newberne and Edenton—than I have been able to find in Baltimore though I have been looking for it. Baltimore is the place to find really good children. Now I know the Baltimore pater and mater-familias may think "with a very large grain of salt to that statement," Not so! The small girl is about the same everywhere. Devoted to her doll and occupied in spending pennies and eating candy. But the small boy! "Peck" is not the only name his father bears! However in Baltimore the small boy is a peculiar object of interest to the able-bodied policeman—and the small embryo voter realizes the conditions of his being, and—behaves! Witness the flower blooming on the wayside, without fence or any attempt at guarding. See the out-of-door displays, gorgeous and tempting to his eyes, of tin-horns, toy pistols, drums and guns and Santa Claus paraphernalia. Silent and grave the Baltimore small boy passes along with his school bag as sturdy as a future president ought to do! He looks around a little stealthily, for if he even whistles to a dog the policeman would be on hand to ask him "why?"

Baltimore would be a very prosperous city if the land owners did not exact such exorbitant rents. A prominent merchant and a representative man remarked lately in my hearing that the men who rented stores and places of business were fairly" bound to the wheel." "It is the life of a slave," he said, "to have to pay twenty-two hundred dollars a year for a place of business."

In getting subscribers for "Since the War," I have talked with many house-holders and the testimony has been to the same effect. It is a pity for it is an evil that can be helped and as the world is full of evil that cannot be helped, those that can ought to be attended to at once.

Temperance is something that thrives here, and intemperance also! Paradoxical but true.

The W. C. T. U. thrives in a financial way, but the king's table waits! They have many things to do and they attend to them; meanwhile the drunkard and his child sink lower and lower. How few there are who feel in their hearts the lovely words of the temperance hymn, "*Why do you wait dear brothers?*" Yet that is the way they ought to feel—may be they do in Baltimore. I have not found them. I find no fault with their financial success, that is all right, but it is only the outer part of the sepulchre. I want to find the heart right as well as the head.

MRS. H. MURPHY.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For further particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STATE NEWS.

Senator Ransom has just purchased a ten thousand dollar farm in Northampton county.

A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists have purchased the fine brownstone quarries in Moore county.

Dr. S. W. Battle, one of Asheville's leading physicians, has gone to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's cure.

The Pamlico county jail which was located at Bayboro was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire Tuesday night the 19th inst.

The State Auditor will send out the pension warrants to the different registers of deeds on the 30th inst, who, under the new law, will deliver them to the pensioners. The entire amount for distribution, this year, is about $81,000.

Preparations are in progress for a course of free lectures in Raleigh to farmers this winter and spring, by professors of the college. It is proposed to have sixteen lectures and the course will probably begin in January. The idea is to begin as soon as a certain number of farmers will agree to attend the entire course.

Lung Troubles, Rheumatism, Etc.

Frequently a person is supposed to have consumption when it is some other disease altogether that is reducing his flesh and making him look pale and thin.

J. W. Yates, Tullahoma, Tenn, writes "It does me good to praise Botanic Blood Balm. It cured me of an abscess on the lungs and asthma that troubled me two years and that other remedies failed to benefit."

So you see it is sometimes well to try constitutional treatment. No remedy is so good as B B B (Botanic Blood Balm) for rebuilding wasted tissues and giving health to every portion of the system reached by that great circulating stream of life, the human blood. Again, it is often supposed that colds and exposure are the only causes of sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Such is not always the case. It is frequently caused by impurities of the blood.

Wm. Price, Luttsville, Mo, writes: "I was afflicted with sciatica and had lost the use of one arm and one leg for nine years. I went to Hot Springs and also tried different doctors, but found no cure until I tried Botanic Blood Balm. It made me sound and well. I am well known in this vicinity.

Observe, even when the renowned Hot Springs failed B B B brought relief. Remember, no matter what blood remedy you have tried or intend to try, B B B is the only one that will give you complete satisfaction.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for the week ending November 22d contains interesting glimpses of Gov. Hill's home, the new Executive Mansion, at Albany, N. Y. It also illustrates the Indian craze over the 'New Messiah," showing Sitting Bull fomenting disaffection among the Sioux. Other illustrations embrace sketches of the Hospital for Crippled Children in New York, the Ne Union League Club Building, in Brooklyn, the busy East River front of New York, and other subjects. The leading contribution is an article on "What is Volapuk?" by Charles E. Sprague.

No wonder a baby protests against such doses as people will give it. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the pleasantest and safest remedy known for infants.

For obstructed breathing and "stuffiness" indicating something wrong and heralding nasal catarrh, use Old Saul's Catarrh Cure, the unfailing relief and cure for this ailment. Price 25 cents.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Scribner's Magazine.

For the coming year will be noteworthy for a number of special features which the Publishers believe are of very unusual interest, and among them the following may be mentioned:

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD

contributes to the December number the first of a series of four "Articles upon Japan," its people, its ways and its thoughts. Mr. Robert Blum, who was commissioned to go to Japan for Scribner's Magazine, has prepared a very remarkable series of drawings to illustrate Sir Edwin's papers. Articles upon the recent Japanese Festival will follow, illustrated by Mr. Blum.

HENRY M. STANLEY

has prepared for the January number an important article upon "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest." Another contribution in this field will be Mr. J. Scott Keltie's account of the recent "African Exhibition" held in London. Both papers will be amply illustrated.

THE WRECKER,

a Serial Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourn, will run through a large part of the year. Illustrated by Hole. A two-part-story by Frank R. Stockton will also appear.

PROF. JAMES BRYCE, M. P.,

author of "The American Commonwealth" will write a series of four articles upon India, embodying the results of his recent journey and studies on this land of never-ending interest.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

will be the subject of an important series somewhat upon the lines of the successful Railroad Articles. "Passenger Travel," "The Life of Officers and Men," "Speed and Safety Devices," and "Management," are some of the subjects touched upon and illustrated.

GREAT STREETS OF THE WORLD

is the title of a novel collection of articles on which the author and artist will collaborate to give the characteristics of famous thoroughfares. The first, on "Broadway," will be written by Richard Harding Davis and illustrated by Arthur B. Frost. Other will follow on "Piccadilly," London "Boulevard," Paris; "The Corso", Rome.

The price of Scribner's Magazine admits of adding a subscription to one's other reading at very small cost. Orders should be sent at once.

$3 a Year. 25 Cents a Number.

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Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package.
Sold by all dealers.

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Facilitates Teething! Price 25 Cts. Sold at druggists
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25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL

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For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons.
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

A Great American Magazine

The Success of "The Century," and its Plans for 1891.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE is now so well-known that to tell of its past success seems almost an old story. The N. Y. *Tribune* has said that it and its companion, *St. Nicholas for Young Folks*, issued by the same house, "are read by every one person in thirty of the country's population"—and large editions of both are sent beyond the seas. It is an interesting fact that a few years ago it was found that seven thousand copies of The Century went to Scotland—quite a respectable edition in itself. The question in England is no longer "Who reads an American book?" but "Who does not see the American magazines?"

A few years ago The Century about doubled its circulation with the famous War Papers, by Gen. Grant and others, adding many more readers later with the Lincoln History and Kennan's thrilling articles on the Siberian Exile System.

"THE GOLD HUNTERS OF CALIFORNIA"

describing that remarkable movement to the gold fields in '49, in a series of richly illustrated articles *written by survivors*, including the narratives of men who went to California by the different routes, accounts of the gold discoveries, life in the mines, the work of the vigilance committees (by the chairman of the committee), etc. Gen Fremont's last writing was done for this series. In November appears the opening article, "The First Emigrant Train to California,"—crossing the Rockies in 1841—by General Bidwell, a pioneer of pioneers. Thousands of American families who had some relative or friend among "the Argonauts of '49" will be interested in these papers.

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS ARE COMING.—the narrative of an American's travels through that unknown land Tibet (for 700 miles over ground never before trod by a white man); the experiences of escaping War-prisoners; American Newspapers described by well-known journalists; accounts of the great Indian Fighters, Custer and others; personal anecdotes of Lincoln, by his private secretaries; "The Faith Doctor," a novel by Edward Eggleston, with a wonderful rich programme of novelettes and stories by most of the leading writers, etc.

It is also announced that The Century has purchased the right to print, before its appearance in France or any other country, extracts from advance sheets of the famous Talleyrand Memoirs, which have been secretly preserved for half a century—to be first given to the world through the pages of an American magazine. All Europe is eagerly awaiting the publication of this personal history of Talleyrand—greatest of intriguers and diplomats.

The November Century begins the volume, and new subscribers should commence with that issue. The subscription price ($4.00) may be remitted directly to the publishers. The Century Co., 33 East 17th St, New York, or single copies may be purchased of any newsdealer. The publishers offer to send a free sample copy—a recent back number—to any one desiring it.

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WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH

Is a saponaceous, transparent liquid prepared carefully from vegetal and floral ingredients. For every hygiegic and cleansing purpose POND LILY meets the demand. It is deliciously scented and delightfully exhilarating in the bath, proving an excellent

Substitute for the Turkish or Russian Bath.

It is the finest *Shampoo* and shaving mixture ever made. It is admirable as a *Dentifrice*. It is indispensable in the *Nursery*, refreshing and remedial to the *Sick*.

It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, President Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute; W. S. Thompson, President American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Semmes, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Hewitt, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Bishop Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*

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IS JUST AS EASY TO GET

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IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.

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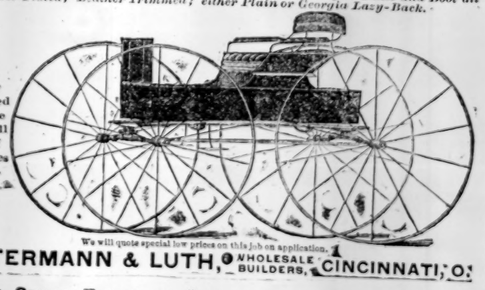

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1891.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The Twelfth Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE began on November 4th, 1890. This best and most comprehensive weekly in the world for young readers presents a rich and attractive programme. In fiction there will be 'Campmates: A Story of the plains," by Kirk Munroe; "Men of Iron," a romance, by Howard Pyle, with illustrations by the author; "Flying Hill Farm," by Sophie Swett; "The Moon Prince," by H. K. Munkittrick; and "Yellowstep," by Annie Bronson King. In addition to these five serials there will be stories in two or three parts by Thomas Nelson Page, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Edwin Lassetter Bynner, Harriett Prescott Spofford, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry and others. Short stories and articles on science, history, travel, adventure, games and sports, with hundreds of illustrations of the highest character, will render HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE for 1891 unrivalled as a miscellany of the best reading for boys and girls.

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THE MAN WHO HAS A HOSE HE KNOWS

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One box containing 6 menders, 20 Bands, and 1 Plier sent *prepaid* to any address on receipt of price.

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WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest pig iron, and the lowest freight rates to all southern points, our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.

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Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

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ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

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LUNEAS! VEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
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All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

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ONLY $20.
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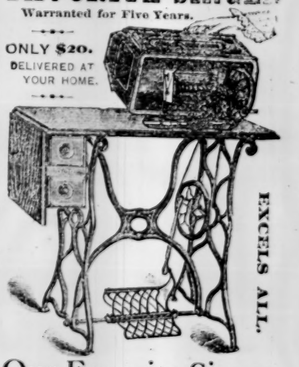

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WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin,

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

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COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

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Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

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DR. P. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

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JEWELER.
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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A Parlor Suit of Furniture for Sale.
I offer, at private sale, a Walnut set of Parlor Furniture. It is in good condition. It cost $75. I will take $30.
DR. R. H. McINTOSH.

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day
The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It has been refited and made first class It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post office, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
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This well-established HOTEL with other first class accommodations of the travel ng public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
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Hertford, - - - - - N, C
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New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

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A Marvelous Discovery Free.
Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING NOV'R 25, 1890.

☞ Farmers must diversify.

☞ Heavy freights on railroad and steamers.

☞ The second crop of Irish potatoes turned out well

☞ The Methodist appointments appear in another column.

☞ If you like the CAROLINIAN ask your neighbors to subscribe. They will like it too.

☞ Our farmers are now beginning to house their corn. Opinions vary as to the yield.

☞ Attention is called to the annual advertisement of Scribner's Magazine in this week's CAROLINIAN.

☞ The new passenger coaches being put on the Norfolk Southern Railroad are handsome and comfortable.

☞ An inquiry comes from Edenton, "Has the paper started in Elizabeth City by Mebane suspended?" It has. Just as was predicted.

☞ The cotton in this section is now nearly all gathered. Farmers generally report that the crop is much better than it was last year.

☞ There will be a feast at the Baxter building to-night and to morrow night and a silk quilt will be voted to the wife of the most popular minister in town. Go and vote for your choice. Proceeds for the new Baptist Church.

☞ The stockholders of the Edenton Fair have elected the following new officers: President, Frank Wood; Vice President, J. W. Forehand; Secretary, J. C. Bond; Treasurer, J. L. Rogerson. Directors; Dr. W. R. Capehart, W. B. Felton, M. H White and Theo. Ralph

☞ Now that the election is over let active politics be relegated to the keeping of the professional politicians who make it their life work to nurse and care for them. Let our people turn their attention with increased energy to the promotion of the material interests of our section.

☞ One of the things that our people, without regard to party should ask to be done during the coming session of the Legislature, and that is to extend the corporation boundaries so as to include all the territory and population that are properly a part of Elizabeth City.

☞ The letter from Mrs H. Murphy, in another column, will be read with interest by those who appreciated her articles while a contributor to the CAROLINIAN. In a private note she states that her book "Since the War in the Sunny South" is now ready for sale. Price $1. Her present address is No, 7 N. Popplelton street, Baltimore, Md.

☞ One of the drawbacks to Elizabeth City has been the lack of material to fill up begs and low places; but that is now being supplied by the refuse saw dust from the large mills and the shells from the oyster houses So, in addition to their advantage in a business point of view, they are proving largely beneficial in another very important direction. How things are changing here for the better!

☞ Two of the large oyster canning establishments here have offered, provided the truckers and farmers will guarantee to plant a certain number of acres in peas and furnish them the crop at a fixed price, to keep open during the summer and can peas, tomatoes and other vegetables. A leading trucker informs the CAROLINIAN that a canvass is being made and that the prospect is that satisfactory arrangements will be effected. This will be a big thing for this locality

☞ Thanksgiving comes day after to-morrow. Give thanks—for what, does anybody ask? Well, there is much for which rational men and women should feel thankful—for sight, for hearing, for health, for an appreciation of the beautiful in nature and the power of enjoyment. For all these blessings, impossible of purchase by mere wealth, should not all give thanks? Aye, and for the golden sunshine, for the flowers that bloom, for the lovely panorama of Nature that unrolls itself all for our benefit and pleasure—how much there is to be really thankful for.

☞ The Young Mens' Christian Association, at their meeting on the 18th inst, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. Y. Old, President; F. F. Cahoon and W. J Griffin, Vice Presidents; Geo, W. Brothers, Recording Secretary; J. W. Albertson jr, Corresponding Secretary, and W, A. Moody, Treasurer. C. E Kramer, J P. Oyerman, N. E. Vowles and J. Y. Old were appointed delegates to the General Convention of the Virginia Association to be held in Berkley, Va, on the 28th inst. A committee consisting of W. J. Griffin, J. W. Albertson jr, Dr. F. H. Johnson and J. Y. Old, were appointed to secure a building for the use of the Association.

☞ Remember the adage: "Waste not, want not."

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

☞ Life is a great deal pleasanter to the person who promptly does what he is required to do.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

☞ A certain writer says that "men study a women as they study a barometer; but they do not understand until a day afterward."

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

☞ It is seldom that a cool, quiet man—one who can govern his temper—ever has a fractious or nervous horse.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

☞ If people but kept half their good resolutions and lived up to but half of their higher ideals, what a different world this would be!

——Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for ladies at Moses Weisel's.

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

☞ When the CAROLINIAN hears people running down every other religion but their own the thought invariably occurs, they are lacking two important essentials of true religion themselves, charity and toleration.

——Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats,

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞ A "saint" with a villainous temper and a "villian" with a saintly temper—which, reader, would you rather dwell with? Oh, the mentally bilious ones of the earth! You may physic them with kind words, and bathe them with cheerfulness, and tonic them with smiles, but you cannot effect a cure.

—Any party needing a Tackle Block for hoisting purposes, can secure one at small cost by calling at the CAROLINIAN Office,

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

☞ The "melancholly days" are coming apace, but still we have genial sunshine and blossoming flowers adding to the pleasures of life in this genial latitude. Jack Frost, 'tis true, has sent out a few of his white line skirmishers, but he has not yet taken full possession of the field. What glorious weather for out-door work and enjoyment.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

——Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

☞ Some of the weather peophets are predicting a cold winter, They say that the trail of the ground mole is an infallible indicator. Last fall, they say, it plainly marked the letter "W" on the surface of the earth, and that indicated "warm" weather. Now they report that the upheavals of the wandering and busy moles distinctly trace the letter "C," foretelling a "cold" one

——Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

For Sale.

A store with residence attached and 4 out houses, located in the central business portion of Edenton, is offered for sale on liberal terms. For information apply at this office.

LOCAL MENTION

More new buildings under way.—Every carpenter and bricklayer has plenty of work.—Mr. E. J. Bosworth, of Blossburg, Pa, is here on his annual visit. He is always welcomed by the many who enjoy his quaint humor.—Zimmerman's oyster shell chrushing and grinding mill is enclosed. The machinery is on the way.—W. T. Godwin has put up an oyster shucking and packing house on the river north of the foot of Shepard street This makes number 10.—

Let every man do what he can
To make the wheels of business hum;
Let all unite with might and main
And better times will surely come.

—It was at one of the schools. Said the teacher: "You are not paying attention, sir. Why do you smile?" 'I was just thinking about something," "Well, please bear in mind that if you want to think you have got to do it outside of this school house.—There isn't room in Elizabeth City for more lawyers, and that is a good sign, nor for any more doctors, and that is a better one.—Hon. W. H. Kitchen, State Bank Examiner, was here on Thursday. He reports the Banking House of Guirkin & Co, in first-class condition.—Said a visitor the other day who had not been here for a year: "Your town is rapidly growing, and I see what satisfies me that it is going to keep on doing so."—

The price of shoes, 'tis said, ascend,
If so, the questions' put
Why anything should upward tend
Whose place is at the foot?

—The Crystal Ice Company's Factory will soon be ready to operate.—A number of young people, some twenty couples, assembled at the home of Miss Ella V. John on Shepard street, on Tuesday night, to an invited "sugar stew" and sociable.—Sheriff Wilcox is reminding all interested that their taxes are now due and requests payment.—Hugh Cale has returned from a business trip to Washington.—Fine oysters are now plentiful in this market.—The health of Elizabeth City was never better than now.—Care should be taken not to ring the fire bell unless there is real occasion for it.—The capacity of the oyster canning establishments here will be over 10,000 quarts a day. They are receiving orders from all sections of the country, including the far Western States.—Mrs. Judge Pool continues to gradually improve.—The Messrs. Jones are adding another engine to their large mill on Pennsylvania Avenue; also a steam feed and conveyor for carrying lumber to the dry kiln.—The oyster industry is largely increasing the number of sloops and schooners coming to this port.—Tight shoes cultivate achecorns, and yet foolish people will wear 'em.—If the conceit were taken out of some people the remainder would defy identification.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair will be held on Monday, the 8th of December.—A recent discussion near the corner of Main and Poindexter streets wound up thusly: "You may bray a fool in a lmortar," said the one. "That is true; but most fools do their own braying," returned the other. They coolly bow when they meet each other now.—More parties have been here during the week looking over the field with a view of investments.—The editor of the CAROLINIAN, though climbing up in the sixties, is not yet so old as to hate to see young people enjoying themselves. Youth comes but once in a lifetime.—The local poet relates the following:

A fellow I'll simply call Mr.
Stepped up to another man's sister,
And what do you think,
Why, quick as a wink,
He threw his arms 'round her and kissed her"

Shouldn't wonder but the writer was the naughty "fellow" himself.—Miss Loumattie Guirkin left last week on a visit to Hagerstown, Md.—Never call on people just at bedtime, or during dinner, or before they are up in the morning.—Elizabeth City from the east end of Riverside Ave. to Knobb's Creek has about one mile of navigable water frontage, and rapidly is it being utilized. How it would surprise the old owners could they reappear and view the sight!—The editor returns thanks to several appreciative friends for kind remembrances.—Drop in when you may, you will find the Factory and Shops of Jos. F. Sanders, on Poindexter street, like a lively hive of bees, all busy. There isn't a more enterprising and industrious man in our City.—All our mills are working up to their full capacity. What an immense business the manufacture of lumber has become.—The mammoth store of Fowler & Co, on Water street, since the enlargement of the building and the added modern improvements, is one of the most perfectly arranged mercantile establishments in Eastern North Carolina.—Mayor Glover has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation. A union service will be held at the Methodist Church and all are invited to attend.—Miss Mason, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs F M. Grice at the Albemarle.—If you want letter heads bill heads, posters, cards or job printing of any kind, call on Lane Simons, Foreman of the CAROLINIAN office, and he will give you satisfaction.—

The man who tries a double game
Before election,
Has only got himself to blame
If there's detection.

And now some of the "detected" bummers realize that they weren't as smart as they thought they were!—The police captured and took charge of two drunken Irishmen the other day They belonged to one of the oyster boats.—Rev E. M. Jordan, having returned from Conference, occupied the Methodist Church on Sunday.—Several of our Nimrods are going to spend Thanksgiving out bird and squirrel shooting. What stories some of them will relate! A man who can tell the truth when he goes out gunning will do to trust and believe almost anywhere.—The dwelling house just being finished by Allen Kramer, on North Martin street, will be the handsomest in the city.—At a grand rally at the colored Baptist Olive Branch Church on Sunday $150 was raised for a bell. In the evening the Pastor J. A. Faulk baptized four converts at the usual place on the river and nine were added to the Church membership.—A comfortable front room in the second story of the CAROLINIAN Building is for rent.—"Ye Olden Time" will be rendered by the pupils of the Academy on Friday night.—Miss Maggi Green, of Alexandria, Va, is visiting her sister Mrs. Rev. L L Williams.—The Pasquotank Sunday School Association meets in the Baptist Church at 2 o'clock today.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—The wonderful discovery of Dr. Koch of Berlin of a cure for consumption in its early stages is attracting world wide attention. Arkell & Harrison the proprietors of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, have arranged with Dr. Koch to receive a consumptive patient sent from New York for treatment, and will print a full narrative of the method of treatment and its result in Leslie's from week to week, $1 pays for the paper three months and a magnificent, full-sized copy in seven colors, and an exact reproduction of the famous "Angelus."

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Christmas (Decembee) number of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY is bound in a special illuminated cover of beautiful design, in lithographed colors and gold; and the contents amply fulfill the promise of this elaborate exterior. The leading article is a richly illustrated narrative of "Dr Talmage in the Holy Land," describing the Palestine of to day as seen by the great preacher during his recent visit. The life-story of Louisa, "the ideal Queen and ideal woman of Prussia," is told, accompanied by Mme. Lebrun's exquisite portrait, and many views. Other papers are: "An Old-time Chronicle;" "Bits of the Black Forest"; "Canine Pets," by Edwin H Morris; "The Early California Missions," by Caroline Stevens Walter; "One Christmas in Egypt," by Col. J. Millikin; "China-painting" by Lily Marshall. The short stories are by Lucy Hooper, Nora Marble, Etta W. Pierce, Fannie Isabel Sherrick and others, and illustrated poems by W. E. Henley and Georgia A Davis

Eupepsy.

That is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this good. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead eupepsy. We recommend Electric *Bitters* for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

The Methodist Appointments.

The following are the Methodist appointments for this District:

T. H. Campbell, Presiding Elder: Hertford, J. H. Riddick; Edenton, E. Stevens; Pasquotank, B S Herrick; Elizabeth City, E M Jordan; Suffolk, George C Vanderslice; Gates, J W Tucker; North Gates, Richard Ferguson; Newsoms, E E Harrell; Bowkids; T J Wray; Southampton, J W S Robins; Chuckatuck, W W Sawyer; Camden, C R Taylor; Smithfield and Benns, T J Taylor; Isle of Wight, C D Crawley; Surry, N J Pruden; South Norfolk, M S Colouns; Currituck, J G Lennon.

Personal—Should this meet the eye of the individual who created a disturbance in church last Sunday by his continued coughing, he will confer a favor on the congregation by procuring a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough which will cure him,

Bondholders will find Salvation Oil a sure cure for gout or rheumatism. It is sold by all dealers. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

FOR THE BLOOD,
Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage, We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on as promptly.

Notice!

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of The Elizabeth City Fair held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1890, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Will meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. JOHN, Sec'y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

1891.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

The important series of papers on South America, by Theodore Child, will be continued in HARPER'S MAGAZINE during the greater part of the year 1891. The articles on Southern California, by Charles Dudley Warner, will also be continued. Among other noteworthy attractions will be a novel by Charlet Egbert Craddock; a collection of original drawing by W. M. Thackeray, now published for the first time; a novel written and illustrated by George Du Maurier, a novelette by Wm. Dean Howells; and a series of papers on London by Walter Besant.

In the number and variety of illustrated papers and other articles on subjects of timely interest, as well as in the unrivaled character of its short stories, poems, etc, HARPER'S MAGAZINE will continue to maintain that standard of excellence for which it has been so long distinguished

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
Per Year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
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Address HARPER & BROTHERS,

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Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity,
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

The Best People

Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All Thinking People

Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a

High Grade of Quality.

—0—

Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SALOMONSKY.

ICE AND COAL!
RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf Agent

—The—
Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept 22, 1890
Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP. Principal.

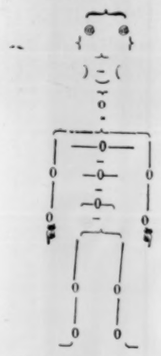
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.
A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Paten Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge, Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C.A. Snow & Co,
—OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,—
Washington, - D. C

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.
J. W. WHARTON,
Wholesale
—Fruit and Produce--
Commission Merchant,
5 South Deleware Avenue Market, Phila,
Oranges, Apples. Potatoes
Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables
A Specialty.
Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.



This Man was Skinned through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of
Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money, we are
Ficile princeps, which is Latin fo Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

ROBINSON & CO,
Dealers In
Groceries,
Hardware,
Stoves, Tin-Ware, China, Glass-ware, Oils,
Paints,
Ship Chandlery, Lime, Cement, &c., &c.
Water Street,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery. Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE
Wants of the People.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

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Steam
Marble Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC
Marble and Slate Mantels, Waccoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
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ALTIMORE, MD.
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Maltby & Oldfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN
Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.
Drain Tiles,
For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.
Cement Pipe,
For Well Curbs and large Culverts.
George S. Oldfield,
Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.
—Telephone No. 206.—
Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike.
Norfolk, - Va.

NETS FOR '90-91.
The Gloucester Net & Twine Company
invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the
Best Goods
are the most economical to the poores Fisherman.
Our Mr. Cha's B. Ladd will visit the Sounds about the middle of October and will have with him a full line of samples of Twines and Nets suitable for the Sound Fisheries
We invite your business for the coming season and beg to say that our prices and terms will be as favorable as any and our quality excelled by no one. No order is too large or too small for us to handle.
Wm. Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,
Boston Mass

Norfolk Southern Railroad.
EDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.
ail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A M, Northbound, leaves at 2:25 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.
The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M. and returning, arrives at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.
Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,
M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
HENRY ROBERT Superintend

A Handsome and Useful Present,
"GET THE BEST."
The PAUL E. WIRT
Fountain Pen.
"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*
Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable, To suit any hand.
More sold than all others combined.
Send for Catalogue.
Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Bloomsburg, Pa,
(Mention this Paper.)

A PHILADELPHIA CRASH.

The Old Banking House of Barker Bros. & Co. Fails

The Firm's Liabilities Estimated at $5,000,000.

A tremendous sensation was created at noon a few days ago in Philadelphia, Penn., when the failure of the old banking house of Barker Brothers & Co. was announced on the Stock Exchange. The firm is fifty-eight years old and the third greatest banking house in Philadelphia.

Excepting the first receivership of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company no event in financial circles of that city since the historical failure of Jay Cooke has created more widespread interest and greater excitement.

The formal announcement of the suspension of Barker Brothers & Co. by President Adams, of the Stock Exchange, from the rostrum about noon created a veritable sensation. Brokers fairly held their breath with amazement, but as the firm did not do a speculative business, and had no outstanding contracts of any importance on the Exchange, the failure had only an indirect effect on the general stock list.

The moment the announcement of the failure was made there was a rush to find out what it all meant. The office of the firm at Fourth and Chestnut streets was besieged by a continuous stream of people in search of details respecting the cause and extent of the misfortune. Shortly before two o'clock the doors were closed and a watchman was stationed in the entrance with orders to admit no one unless with the consent of one of the firm. Friends and customers of the firm flocked to the office, anxious for information about the failure.

Wharton Barker, the principal member of the firm, was absent, and Abraham Barker, his father, had little to say. The clerks were busy at their desks and the throng of anxious callers received little information. Abraham Barker, the venerable founder of the bank, seemed overwhelmed by the catastrophe which had befallen it. Mr. Barker is one of the best known financiers in the country and was formerly President of the Stock Exchange.

There was little to be said. Mr. Barker's announcement was simple and was couched in this language: "This assignment is unavoidable. We hoped to be able to avert it, but it was impossible. People who owed us money, and upon whom we depended, did not pay us. We expected that they would do so, but they failed to meet their engagements and now we have failed to meet ours. That is all that can be said now. Of course the condition of the money market has much to do with the trouble. The step was necessary for the protection of our customers."

The firm has not yet prepared any statement of the liabilities and assets. The liabilities are variously estimated from $3,000,000 to $15,000,000. Wharton Barker has assured some of his friends that their assets exceed their liabilities by over $1,000,000.

The failure has been caused largely by various unprofitable railroad investments. Barker Brothers & Co. were identified with a number of railroad schemes which prudent financiers and capitalists avoided, and when the money stringency came they found it impossible to realize upon them. Among the railroad securities with which Barker Brothers & Co. were identified in recent years were the Ohio and Northwestern, Oregon Pacific, San Antonio and Aransas Pass, and Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago, or "Three C's," as it is familiarly termed on the Street."

The Ohio and Northwestern Railroad broke down some time ago, and its bonds, which Barker Brothers & Co. purchased and a large block of which is now held by a prominent financial institution, are selling far below par.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad went into the hands of a receiver on July 14. It had a heavy floating debt, and holders of $13,000,000 of the bonds applied for the appointment of a receiver. The Board of Directors of the company declared that the bondholders would get their money and advised them not to sell out.

The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad is an unfinished road, in which the Barkers were interested. They advanced large sums to the company, and it is probable that some of this money has not been paid.

The members of the firm of Barker Brothers & Co. are Abraham Barker and his son Wharton Barker. The firm was established in 1842, Abraham and his brother Andrew being the partners. Wharton Barker, Abraham's son, was admitted, and the firm name has been retained ever since then. Twelve years ago there was a sensation made in the financial world by the announcement that the Russian Government had selected the Barkers as their financial agents.

There were both money and fame for the Barkers in this transaction, and the Russian Government decorated Wharton Barker with the title of Knight of St. Stanislaus.

Wharton Barker was the leader in the recent independent movement which resulted in the defeat of Delamater for Governor. He has long had political ambitions.

A GREAT MOVE.

Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention at Asheville, N. C.

The great Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention is to assemble in the city of Asheville, N. C., on the 17th of December. It is no ordinary gathering, but is composed of commissioned delegates from every State in the South, chosen as follows: Four from the State at large and two from each State Senatorial District, by the Governor; two from each county, chosen by the County Commissioners; one from each corporate city, chosen by the Mayor; one from each Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade, chosen by the presiding officers; two delegates from each editorial association, chosen by the President of the association; one delegate from each railway or steamboat company, chosen by the General Passenger Agent; one delegate from each land company, chosen by the Manager or presiding officer of the company.

The convention in Asheville, N. C., on the 17th of December, is not an experiment. It is not the start, and the entire people are interested in the great move on the part of more than a dozen States. We give a brief outline of the movement:

The Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau was created by the Southern Inter-States Immigration Convention, assembled in the city of Montgomery, Ala., December 12th, 1888. This convention was composed of delegates, appointed by the Governors, municipal authorities, Boards of Trade, and railway corporations; the State Commissioners of Immigration were ex-officio delegates.

The movement had the hearty endorsement of all the chief executives, Commissioners of Agriculture and Immigration of the several States interested.

Mr. F. B. Stahlman, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in addressing the convention, made a ringing speech endorsing the movement, and assured the convention that the railroads would meet the people half-way in this matter.

Not only were the objects of the convention approved by the leading newspapers throughout the country in advance, but the plan and scope of the work were endorsed by them without exception.

The plans proposed by the committee on permanent organization, which were unanimously adopted, were as follows:

"Your committee selected for the purpose of drafting a plan of organization looking to the formation of a permanent Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau for the purpose of securing added population and capital for the Southern States and Territories, securing uniform freight and immigration rates, the opening of a general office and the establishment of such other office and agencies, the arranging of fairs and expositions, establishing ports of entry and the doing of all other things necessary for the development of every State and Territory embraced in the call of this convention, beg to submit their report as follows, and recommend that there be selected an Executive Committee to consist of a member from each State and Territory; that said Executive Committee shall select a General Manager and that said Executive Committee and General Manager shall constitute the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau. Your committee furthermore suggests that all matters pertaining to the conduct of this Inter-State Bureau shall be left solely with the bureau, there being no question of State interest involved since each State will be represented by one of her most able and representative men in the formation of the Executive Committee."

To Hon. F. B. Chilton, of Austin, Texas, who was at that time Commissioner of Immigration for the Lone Star State, is due the credit of putting the thing into wording shape. For it was his work and his means that aroused the people to their duty and caused them to meet in convention. Since that time Mr. Chilton has resigned his work for the State of Texas and given his time to the stupendous undertaking of organizing the workingmen of the Southern States into one great body for the upbuilding of their material interests.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Boston (Mass.) Clearing House voted to issue certificates to banks that needed help.

FRANKLIN H. BASCOM, a prominent citizen of Montpelier, Vt., committed suicide. He was a druggist and real estate dealer and high in Masonic circles.

GREGORY, BALLOU & Co., and Randall & Wierum, brokers, in New York City, made assignments.

THREE men were killed and eight seriously injured by a boiler explosion at Mertztown, Penn.

JOHN DAVIS and Henry Issinger were killed and six others seriously injured by a runaway freight car near Lock Haven, Penn.

A HIGH wind blew down the 125-foot chimney of the Dutchess Tennis Company at Hopedale, Mass., killing Watchman Gaskell.

THE 122d annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, at Delmonico's, in New York City, was the occasion for a brilliant gathering. Speeches were made by Chauncey M. Depew, President Eliot, of Harvard; Carl Schurz, Grover Cleveland and George William Curtis.

CHARLES H. EASTON, for five years past a trusted employe of the wealthy tobacco house of John H. T. Mayo, of New York City, is a forger and a fugitive from justice. He carried away $40,000.

P. W. GALLAUDET & Co. and William F. Owens, Wall street brokers, in New York City, have failed, the former with liabilities of $900,000.

THE dead bodies of A. L. Pierce and Miss Lou Woodword were found by a hunter in the woods a couple of miles west of Waverly, N. Y. Each had a bullet through the head. Pierce was a married man, and a few months ago eloped with the girl. They then declared that if they could not live together they would die together.

FRANCIS HIGGINS has been selected by Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, as receiver to wind up the affairs of the North River Bank in New York City.

SIX children have died in quick succession at Pittsburg, Penn., from diphtheria. They attended the Twenty-seventh Ward school. There are great fears of an epidemic, as many others are ill of the same disease.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, the new United States Minister to Spain, sailed from New York City for Madrid, accompanied by his mother and his daughter, Miss E. V. R. Grubb.

THERE was a run on the Citizens' Savings Bank in New York City, caused by its customers, most of whom were Polish Hebrews, becoming alarmed at the general financial uncertainty. The excited depositors formed a line extending ten blocks from the bank, and some waited all night to draw their money next morning. The institution endured the run successfully.

REAR ADMIRAL OLIVER S. GLISSON, United States Navy, retired, died a few days ago at his residence in Philadelphia, Penn., He was born in Ohio in 1809, was appointed midshipman from Indiana in 1826, and served actively in the navy until 1871, when he was retired.

South and West.

CONSTABLE HUGH ROSS and his nephew, James Ross, were both shot to death at Huntingdon, Tenn., by a farmer of the name of Wands, against whom they had an account for lawyers' fees.

THREE boys, Charles Osterman, Edward Brown and Fay Bartoe, sixteen, fourteen and eleven years old respectively, broke through the ice and were drowned while skating on Elk Lake, near Phillips, Wis.

AT the annual meeting of the Knights of Labor, held this year in Denver, Col., T. V. Powderly was re-elected General Master Workman. His salary was reduced from $5000 to $3500.

HENRY SMITH (colored) was lynched at Hillman, Ala., for an assault on Mrs. Mary Calhoun, a white woman sixty years of age.

AT the annual session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Atlanta, Ga., all the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Frances E. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Caroline E. Buell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge; Treasurer, Miss Pugh.

FRANCIS E. WARREN, of Cheyenne, Governor of Wyoming, was elected to the United States Senate on the sixth ballot in the Legislature. The new Senator was born in Massachusetts in 1844.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON was elected to the United States Senate from Georgia.

GOVERNOR STEEL, of Oklahoma, vetoed the bill locating the Capital of Kingfisher. This leaves the Capital at Guthrie. It was believed this latest veto would end all attempts at this session of the Legislature to move the Capital.

FRANK FOOKE, a cabinetmaker employed in the shops at Pullman, Ill., shot his wife, Emily, killing her instantly, and then blew out his own brains in the presence of their thirteen-year-old daughter.

COUNTY TREASURER SEVER SERLEY, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., turned over the keys of his office to A. J. McGilvary, whom he appointed special deputy. Mr. Serley is short in his accounts $10,000.

JACK BRANCHCOMB and two young ladies, aged fifteen and seventeen respectively, daughters of Doctor Hamilton, of Mount Olive, Ark., attempted to cross a small mountain stream in Izard County when the boat filled with water and sank. The ladies became excited and clung to the young man, and all were drowned.

THE National Grange closed its annual session at Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL THOMAS S. MATHER died at Springfield, Ill., of heart failure. He was Adjutant-General of Illinois during the war and signed Grant's first commission.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, of Chicago, Ill., wife of the proprietor of the Palmer House, was unanimously elected President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair.

JOHN KELLER, a real estate man at Chicago, Ill., drove in his buggy to Armour & Miller's meat market. Under the buggy seat was a tin box containing deeds, bonds and notes valued at $100,000. Mr. Keller went into the market. When he came out his tin box was gone. No clew to the crooks.

A. M. LOFTUS shot and killed his father, H. C. Loftus, six miles east of Gainsboro, Tenn., in a personal difficulty, accidentally killing his brother at the same time.

THE National World's Fair Commission at Chicago, Ill., passed resolutions accepting the double site, Jackson Park and the Lake Front, for the Columbian Exposition.

Washington.

J. STANLEY BROWN, who was Private Secretary to President Garfield, and who subsequently married a daughter of General Garfield, has been appointed to a similar position by Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department.

THE Navy Department is informed that the United States steamer San Francisco has been put in commission at Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

THE United States Census Office has issued a bulletin on the financial condition of municipalities.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, through Justice Blatchford, decided that a person injured partly through his own negligence is not debarred from recovering damages.

DR. FRANCIS TUMBLETY, who is known to the police of all the large cities of America and Europe, and who was under the surveillance of the Scotland Yard force when the "Jack the Ripper" excitement was at its height, was arrested in Washington on the charge of being a suspicious character.

IN order to encourage excellence in gunnery among the heavy artillery troops of the army, Major-General Schofield has issued a general order providing for a scheme of competitions.

IN his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart says that the amount expended during the year at shore stations for supplies was $3,228,623, for labor $4,179,472, for construction and repair of ships, maintenance of yards, docks, buildings, machinery, etc., $4,512,138, making a total expenditure of $11,915,233.

SECRETARY TRACY received a telegram from Captain Silas Casey, at New York, President of the board appointed to superintend the trial of the new gunboat Concord, as follows: "Concord returned this morning; trial unsuccessful."

THE Department of State is informed by cable from the Consul-General at Berlin, Germany, that Dr. Koch's colleague, Dr. Cornet, is willing to receive a few well-recommended doctors in clinic during the experiments in the treatment of tuberculosis.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF GEORGE W. MELVILLE has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Foreign.

A BODY of Russian troops shot and wounded 100 peasants and workmen near Moscow, for refusing to receive the commands of the newly-appointed district officials. In addition to refusing to obey their commands, the rioters bound the officials with cords and sent them to Moscow.

THE jury in the O'Shea divorce suit in London, England, in which Charles Stewart Parnell was co-respondent, returned a verdict sustaining the charge of adultery against Mrs. O'Shea. A decree for the petitioner was entered, with costs against Mr. Parnell.

THE publication of Dr. Koch's so-called consumption cure has caused an enormous sensation throughout Europe and unbounded enthusiasm in Germany and Austria, in which countries it is asserted that the German professor's discovery has eclipsed that of Pasteur.

THE Credit Bank at Dunaburg, Russia, has been robbed of securities valued at $65,000. It is believed that the thieves escaped to London.

A FEARFUL crime has come to light in the town of Thann, Alsace. A woman of that place, impressed with the idea that she and her family were threatened with starvation, after cutting the throats of her five children, killed herself.

BY the derailing of a locomotive at the Santisima Trinidad estate in Cuba four persons were killed and three injured.

ADVICES from Honduras say that General Longinos Sanchez, the rebel, was not shot after capture, but committed suicide when nearly captured by President Bogran's forces.

SMALLPOX is spreading to an alarming extent in St. Petersburg, Russia. Ten per cent. of the cases prove fatal. The hospitals are overcrowded.

THE Turkish authorities in Macedonia have arrested fourteen persons on suspicion of murder. Four of the prisoners died under the torture which attended judicial examination.

PRINCESS VICTORIA, sister to the Emperor of Germany, was married to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe in the chapel of the Alte Schloss, at Berlin, Germany, by Dr. Duyaneer, court chaplain, assisted by the clergy of the Dom Kirche. The Queen of England was represented by the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales by the Duke of Clarence.

LADY ROSEBERY, wife of Lord Rosebery, the English Liberal statesman, is dead. Her ladyship, the only daughter of Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild, was married in March, 1878, and was the mother of four children.

QUEEN EMMA took the oath as Regent of the Kingdom of Holland. The route taken by the Queen in going from the palace to the Parliament House, where the ceremony took place, was lined with spectators, and Her Majesty was cordially greeted by the people.

UNITED STATES MINISTER and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid left Paris, France, for a two months' trip to Egypt and Turkey.

THE MAINE LAUNCHED.

America's New Battle Ship Glides Gracefully Into the Water.

The United States armored cruiser Maine was launched at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, in the presence of Secretary Tracy, Ex-Secretary Whitney and about thirty thousand other citizens.

It had been announced that the launch would take place at high tide, which was booked to occur at the Navy Yard at 12:45 o'clock. The minutes dragged slowly as the crowd gazed at the dull red hull.

All the while in readiness a gang of men attacked the sole piece with a cross-cut saw. The long steel saw sank rapidly into the tough oak, but it had not cut half through before the timber began to yield. Then, with a sharp crack, it broke, and the Maine was freed.

At that moment Miss Alice Wilmerding, the granddaughter of Secretary Tracy, who had been holding a bottle of wine in her hand, broke the bottle over the point of the ram, saying "In the name of Father Neptune and Queen Amphitrite, I christen thee Maine."

Then the great ship began to slowly move down the ways, gathering momentum as she went, she entered the water, driving a great wave before her, and, sliding downward until, like a cork, she rose to the crest of the improvised billows, made her way directly across the river. The flags on board were hastily hoisted as men and women shouted and cheered. The launch was in every respect successful, and there was not a hitch nor an accident of any kind.

The tugs in waiting steamed up and caught the cables hanging from the deck. Making them fast, they checked the impetus of the great hull and then towed her to the dock where her armor will be girded on and the engines received. It will probably be a year before this work is finished, and she will then have cost $3,000,000.

The Maine is a twin-turret ship of the belted-cruiser type. The interior, including the engines, the gun machinery, the coal and the quarters of the men, is protected from shot and shell by a belt of armor sufficiently strong to insure stability, even if the bow and stern should be riddled above the protected decks. Of an entirely different build from the Chicago and Baltimore, the Maine should win meet a man-of-war, will not be found to run away. While she was not designed to engage in battle, her armor and her guns will be heavy enough to warrant her in provoking a fight.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

Report on the Operations of This Branch of the Service.

Captain Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of that service during the last fiscal year, from which it appears that the thirty-six vessels in commission traversed 288,112 nautical miles, and boarded and examined 23,161 vessels, of which number 915 were found to have violated the law and to have incurred fines and penalties amounting to $896,616. Eighty distressed vessels were assisted, the value of which, together with their cargoes, amounted to $2,500,000. Forty-three persons were rescued from drowning, and 811 were assisted in other ways. The expenditures on account of the services were $937,033, of which $17,272 were spent in marking the anchorage lines of New York harbor. Captain Shepard says that the Manhattan is not able to perform efficiently the duties assigned to her of enforcing the anchorage regulations at New York, and should be replaced at an early date by a larger and more powerful steamer. All revenue vessels cruising in Alaskan waters the last season, Captain Shepard says, were directed to enforce the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, relating to the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska. He says that if extensive new vessels are required for the proper maintenance of the service, and that unless the present fleet is enlarged it will gradually become debilitated. The rapidly increasing commerce at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco demands that new steamers of moderate cost be furnished at each of these ports within the next two years to replace vessels nearly worn out and not suitable for the service. The greatly increased work required on the Pacific coast makes another vessel for duty on that station absolutely necessary.

THE MARKETS.

47 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 15	@	5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 12½	@	7 50
Sheep	3 50	@	5 35
Lambs	5 37½	@	6 55
Hogs—Live	3 30	@	4 15
Dressed	5	@	6
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 40
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	98¼	@	99¾
Rye—State	75	@	80
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	56½	@	58
Oats—No. 1 White	52	@	52
Mixed Western	45	@	50
Hay—Good	45	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.80
Butter—State Creamery	21	@	26
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	12	@	24
Factory	8	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9½
Skims—Light	6½	@	6¾
Western	6	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	27	@	28
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 65
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 50	@	4 80
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 40	@	5 70
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 40	@	3 50
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	94¾	@	96½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	58
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	49
Barley—No. 1 Canada	94	@	95
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	30	@	35
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	21	@	24
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	4
Lambs	5	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern	4½	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov.	97	@	97¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov.	61	@	62
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	51¾
Potatoes	50	@	1 00
Butter—Creamery Extra	23	@	24
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

CONSUMPTION CONQUERED.

An Accredited Scientist Will Test Koch's Cure.

He Will Bring Back a Supply of the Lymph.

Dr. H. P. Loomis, professor of pathology in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and a member of the staff of visiting physicians of Bellevue Hospital, has sailed on the steamship Trave for Berlin, where, as the representative of three New York hospitals, and, it is said, also of the Federal Government, he will personally investigate Dr. Koch's discovery of a cure for consumption. The hospitals Dr. Loomis represents are Bellevue, Roosevelt and the New York, from each of which he has letters to Dr. Koch. He is also the accredited representative of his own medical college and of the New York City Department of Public Charities. Dr. Henry S. Sterns, also of the University of the City of New York, and Dr. Ernst, of the Medical Department of Harvard College, will go with him. Dr. Loomis's mission is not only to investigate the discoveries of Dr. Koch, and obtain from that scientist as much information as he can about the consumption cure by inoculation, but also to obtain a supply of the lymph or fluid used by the celebrated German for the public hospitals of this city. A lively interest is taken by the hospital authorities in the plan for supplying the hospitals with lymph, and Dr. Loomis has already been assured of the hearty co-operation and assistance of several wealthy philanthropists who are are connected with the charity hospitals.

Dr. Loomis has notified Dr. Koch's assistants in Berlin of his desire for information and material, and has received from Dr. Liebertz, who manufactures the lymph for Dr. Koch, the assurance that he will be supplied with the material he desires. Dr. Loomis was asked about his visit to Berlin. He said: "I have been thinking of the journey since the first announcement of Dr. Koch's discovery. Dr. Koch is one of the greatest and most learned investigators that the scientific world has ever known, and anything that comes from him in regard to his discoveries is worth the most careful consideration. This is especially true about his discoveries in bacteriology, which he added to the science of medicine, and tubercular bacillus, which he discovered. I shall take to Berlin with me letters from the New York hospitals and from one college and one city department. I shall also have assistance from a far more powerful source, which has desired me to attain all the information to be had, and which has made the request that I be given this information and such material as I shall need for the introduction of Dr. Koch's methods into this country. The Health Department of the City of New York will send Dr. Sterns, of the Charity Hospital, on the same steamship, and I understand that several well known doctors of New York City have engaged staterooms also. They are all bound on the same errand.

"I expect to return to New York in about four weeks. By that time wards will have been set aside in both Bellevue and New York Hospitals for testing the merits of the Koch treatment. It may be, though, that I will be absent much longer, but I think I can accomplish all that I desire in from four to six weeks."

"What is your opinion of the merit of Dr. Koch's discovery?" was asked.

"I must decline to give any opinion, because I know no more about Dr. Koch's discovery at present than what I have read. That has been very indefinite. The information given in the newspapers has been exceedingly meagre, except in the one case where Dr. Koch published a paper on his discovery, but even that did not give any idea of the actual methods. I have the greatest confidence in Dr. Koch, though, and I shall hear with great interest anything coming from him. Dr. Koch has made some most remarkable discoveries, and has added greatly to the scientific knowledge of medicine. It was Dr. Koch who discovered the cause of Asiatic cholera, and after that the cause of consumption. His investigations gave to medicine the new branch of bacteriology, and he has continued his investigations unceasingly up to the present time. He has made and announced many important discoveries, and never has he had to take back anything he has said. His last discovery is entitled to grave consideration, especially so because Dr. Koch's investigations of the cause and course of consumption have proved to the satisfaction of the medical world that the disease is due to the tubercular bacilli, though there was no limit to the skepticism that followed the announcement of his discovery.

"Dr. Koch has been criticised for keeping secret the formula for preparing the lymph he use l in his experiments, and for not having made public the knowledge of other details of his discovery, but I think that is unjust. The announcement of his discovery was made prematurely, I think, and Dr. Koch is waiting until he has obtained more convincing results before giving his discovery to the world. He evidently did not intend to make any secret of it, because he told a number of physicians the formula for manufacturing the lymph, and it would be impossible to make a secret of it long. Dr. Koch has been engaged in investigations relating to bacteriology for years, and he never kept secret any of his former discoveries. The German Government sent him to India, and there he found the germ which caused Asiatic cholera. His discoveries concerning tuberculosis were made known without hesitation, and his method for curing consumption must be known to the world now within a very short time."

MAKING GREENBACKS.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The report of Captain William H. Meredith, Chief of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the last fiscal year, says that it was decided, on account of the restrictions imposed upon their use by Congress, to discontinue permanently the use of steam presses in plate printing. The bureau intended to gradually substitute the use of hand presses for the steam presses, but was unable to execute a contract, on the terms specified by Congress, with the owners of the steam presses. Some inconvenience was caused thereby, and by extensive prevalence of the "grip" in the winter; but by working the force overtime for an hour to an hour and a half daily, the Bureau was enabled to meet all the demands upon it without serious embarrassment to the operations of the Government, every week of work actually needed in the public business being furnished. The expeditures during the year were $1,010,270, leaving an unexpended balance of $7179 on hand at the close of the fiscal year. There were completed and delivered during the year 8,702,320 sheets of United States notes, gold and silver certificates, bonds and National bank notes, of the face value of $227,583,050; 26,610,088 sheets of internal revenue and customs stamps, containing 737,002,012 stamps; 1,300,311 sheets of drafts, checks, certificates, etc., besides a large amount of miscellaneous work for the various departments of the Government. The amount of work to be executed during the fiscal year 1891 is nearly fifteen per cent. greater than the amount delivered during the year 1890, and nearly eight per cent. greater than the amount executed during the year 1889, in which were made the largest deliveries during a period of thirteen years. The bureau expects to meet all demands promptly.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The National Debt Decreased Over $100,000,000 in a Year.

The Treasurer of the United States, Hon. James N. Huston, has submitted to Secretary Windom his report on the operations and conditions of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The net ordinary revenue amounted to $403,080,982.63, a sum but twice exceeded in the history of the Government. The increase over the year before was $16,030,923.79, of which $11,725,101.89 came from the internal revenue. The ordinary expenditures were $297,736,486.60, an increase of $15,749,871 over those of the year before. The surplus revenues were $105,344,496.03, of which $20,304,224.06 was paid out in premiums on bonds purchased. According to the warrants the receipts of the Postoffice Department were $61,106,041.29 and the expenditures $67,011,263.64, an increase of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 on both sides. The amount of gold in the Treasury increased during the year from $303,387,719.79 to $320,339,145.02, and the silver from $315,169,779.58 to $346,821,606.09.

The total obligations of the Treasury on all accounts were $1,810,678,475.06 on June 30, 1889, and $1,722,240,163.02 on June 30, 1890. The debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,050,034,693.80 on the former date and $964,325,084.08 on the latter. Not counting certificates of deposit, the debt proper, in the shape of bonds and circulating notes, was reduced from $1,250,043,136.23 to $1,145,440,986.73. This was effected at a total cost of $124,952,243.56 for principal and premiums. Nearly seventy-four million of four per cent. bonds and upward of thirty millions of 4½ per cents were purchased.

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

He Doesn't Take Much Medicine and Advises the Reporter Not To.

"Humbug? Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest crank in the Indian tribes is the medicine man."

"Very frank was the admission, especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though he has been graduated but a few years," says the Buffalo *Courier*. "Very cozy was his office too, with its cheerful grate fire, its Queen Anne furniture, and its many lounges and easy chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on."

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world science should go to poisons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find any one who can."

"How does a doctor know the effect of his medicine?" he asked. "He calls, prescribes, and goes away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the patient. This cannot be done. So really I don't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Sometime ago, you remember, the Boston *Globe* sent out a reporter with a stated set of symptoms. He went to eleven prominent physicians and brought back eleven different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in medicine."

There are local diseases of various characters for which nature provides positive remedies. They may not be included in the regular physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their curative power is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's Safe Cure, a strictly herbal remedy. Thousands of persons, every year, write as does H. J. Gardiner, of Pontiac, R. I., August 7, 1890:

"A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport, and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it, and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I truthfully state that it cured me."

A Romance About Twins.

Here is a romance "in real life," such as if it had been presented in a work of fiction might have been deemed an invention that violated all the probabilities of nature. About twenty-one years ago Mrs. Meyer, the wife of a German who had recently arrived in this country, gave birth to twins, both girls. She was unconscious at the time of the birth, and the nurse, a Mrs. Hirsch, proposed to the husband, who was poor, that as his wife's health was too delicate to permit her to take care of the twins, she would take one of the babies as her own. The young father accepted the offer, and, without the knowledge of the unconscious mother, Mrs. Hirsch removed one of the twins to her own home. In a few years Mr. Meyer, being unfortunate in business, committed suicide, but Mrs. Meyer, having recovered her health, has been able to support herself and child. The latter, having grown to be a young woman, was engaged to be married to Dr. Samuel Kratzner, a young German, when she died suddenly about two weeks ago. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hirsch, having lost her husband and being destitute, resolved to return to her home in Germany. Hearing of the death of Miss Meyer, she informed the child, now a woman, whom she had brought up to consider as her own daughter, of her real parentage and sent her to Mrs. Meyer. The latter opened the door to receive the visitor. She saw before her the living counterpart of her dead daughter, and so startling was the resemblance that she fell to the floor in a faint. Explanations soon followed, and now mother and child are united again after an interval of twenty-one years. Again is the old adage shown to be true, that truth is stranger than fiction.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Best Tonic.

There is a good deal of condensed wisdom in Julian Hawthorne's latest homily on the value of outdoor exercise, when he says that if some genius were to invent a tonic that could be put up in a bottle, which could freshen a man up after fatigue and depression as much as a brisk walk of a couple of miles in the open air, he could make a gigantic fortune in six months. And yet people go on taking tonics, elixirs, pick-me-ups and so forth, which they have to pay for, and which do them no lasting good; while the elixir of the open air, which they can have for nothing, and which not only restores them, but actually lengthens their lives—it is difficult to induce them to take that.—*Boston Herald.*

Will Relinquish a Fortune to Marry.

The marriage between the widowed Duchess of Manchester and the Marquis of Hartington is officially announced as destined to take place early next spring. By her remarriage the Duchess forfeits all property left to her by the late Duke. The bequests to her in his will were strictly conditional upon her remaining a widow. By this will her Grace is forced to dispose of one of the most precious of the family jewels, the famous necklace composed of 365 magnificent pearls, said to be the finest in Europe, and which is to be sold for the benefit of the entailed estates.—*Chicago Post.*

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes the disease. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold."—MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NYNU—47

WANTED—Active men can earn $100 per mo. to sell Nursery Stock. O. D. Green & Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

USE St Jacobs Oil
The Great REMEDY FOR PAIN

If you have a COLD OR COUGH, acute or leading to CONSUMPTION, SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA

IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil*. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as *palatable as milk*. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,* *CONSUMPTION,* Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

Cold Waves.

A cold wave, as defined by Professor T. Russell, is a fall of temperature in twenty-four hours of twenty degrees over an area of 50,000 square miles, the temperature in some part of this area descending to thirty-six degrees. Between 1880 and 1890 no less than 691 cold waves were recorded in the United States. In the great cold wave of January 17, 1882, the fall of twenty degrees extended over an area 1,111,000 square miles, and the fall of ten degrees included an area of 2,929,000 square miles. In six cold waves of the ten years the area of the fall of twenty degrees was more than a million square miles. Cold waves follow a day after an area of low pressure, or occur to the southeast of an area of high pressure, attaining their greatest extent when both conditions are present together. They occur only, however, in the presence of an area of high or low pressure.—*Trenton (N. J.) American.*

Shall We Have Warming Pans Again?

There is an old-time institution that ought to be revived, and that is the warming pan. One authority says that, according to medical protest against damp or cold beds, warming pans should come into fashion again. One medical writer says: "Not only the guest but the family often suffer the penalty of sleeping in cold rooms and chilling their bones at a time when they need all their bodily heat by getting between cold sheets. Even in warm summer weather a cold, damp bed will get in its deadly work. It is a needless peril and the neglect to provide dry rooms and beds has in it the elements of murder and suicide." People crawl into the chilly sheets and spend half an hour in "getting the bed warm," when the warming pan would give them warmth instead of taking it from them. We look to see the warming pan become a fad.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Mediocrity *always* copies *superiority*. Dobbins's Electric Soap, first made in 1865, has been imitated more than any soap made. Ask your grocer for *Dobbins's* Electric Soap, all others, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.

IN 1893 there were 2,770,000 valentines sent through the London postoffice.

Trades and Occupations.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION